Public Meeting at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Addresses by Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stanton and Mr. "Celia" Burleigh.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded tast night with a very influential and highly respectacle sucience, composed mainly of men. to listen to addresses from Miss Susan B. Anthony and Anna E. Dickinson, on benalf of the Brooklyn Equal

Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, who presided with consid erable grace and tact, occupied the chair, called the meeting to order and said she regretted to come forward as an apologist. She had to announce with disappointment that from some unexplained cir-cumstance Miss Dickinson had not jet put in an appearance. There was, however, a gap to be fliled, and she was glad to be able to state that Mr. Beecher would ably fit the gap made not yet spoken publicly on this movement, would help to fill that gap; and she was sure the meeting would be glad to hear him, and she was quite sure she should. (Laughter.) She would, however, intro-duce Miss Anthony—"the noblest Roman of them

all"-to the meeting. speak on the question of what she regarded as the false theory of society—that women were born to be supported and protected. After uttering a few sen-tences she said she could not go on, and turning ound to Mr. Beecher said he must speak, for she

Mr. BERCHER, who was received with applause said it was a most bumiliating position to find him self in. He did hope that they had not got to that hu ake cars of themselves. If he winned to mail to mind any class of persons who were likely to be better able than another of express their own minds it would have been some a generally, and his anthony in particular. Cheers. He thanked God that women had been made by the Divine Being both weak and strong; they were weak after all. However much they might put on the sirs of man, they were not men. Men grew like oaks, but women grew like oaks, but women grew like vines. Whether it be the force of nature of the force of circumstances, woman was a madiance and a dependent crosture. It siways this emancipation of woman would unsex her. Why, it would be as unnatural to make him into a woman as it would be to unsex a man and to make him into a woman as it would be to unsex a man and to make him into a woman as it would be to unsex a man and to make him into a woman as woman as a man who cannot hold his own among men. Let woman stay in her own sphere, and that sphere would become larger and her induence wider as she obtained a more complete and social freedom. He should be very sensitive of the introduction of the social philosophies from abroad, and which were so well calculated to disorganize the whole world. He believed that this movement was for the advancement of sentiments that belonged to Christianity, and which would be calculated to give women more moral strength. Mr. Beecher then endeavored to show that giving women political freedom would not cause all women to have a passion for waiting on the stage and speaking at public meetings. Not one woman in five hundred was fitted for that any more than one man in one hundred was. Why it was hard work now to dragoon men enough to attend the primary political meetings. But if God gave woman the gift of speech why should she not exercise it? If any woman was lineally descended from Cloero or Demosthenes way should she not assert her intense but the fact was that not one woman in a thousand had the gift. The development of woman's social position would make the household stronger than it was before, and fill it with a sight it never had before. That would cause men to stay at home at nights, and Eliza, who was a very pretty gift when the courting began, would be an intelligent companion when she became a wife. It was hear purposeises-lived women who made men hear court in the termination from a lower plane to a night plane of social advancement men had counted the court of the mistakes and they take care never to do the counted the counted of the co

panion when she became which made men bankrupts. In referring to the mistaxe in the movement he said that in the transition from a lower plane to a nigher plane of social advancement men made many mistaxes and they take care never to do it again. Like navigators navigating an inknown sea, they cannot make a clear course the first time. He believed that it was a cause that was so wise and so just that it would survive the errors of its beet friends. He commended the cause to fathers because it was for the benefit of their daugaters. Suppose the little he had should be swept away, and suppose his only daughter, with her two children, had nothing but her attainments to struggle through the world with—why, he saw nothing but early death for her. What he thought for his own daughter he thought for other daughters. It reminded him of a mother who, when told her new-born babe was a daughter, exclaimed. 'O God!' remembering the misery of her own life, and the misery of that remembrance overcame the joy of the mother on the birth of the child. Was there no chance to make such a world better? Bid not such a movement command their judgment, their influence and their prayers before God?

Miss Anthony then again addressed the meeting, and in referring to Mir. Beacher's remark as to woman unsexing herself, she asked if the audience had ever heard of a fish that would cease to heve in the water. Had they ever heard, whatever arrangements might be made, or a bird that ceased to be a bird of the air. What faithlessness it showed in the jaws of the universe that men should believe that giving woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom would cause her to cease to be woman freedom had help propel to make good speeches. Mas Anthony then referred at length to her work, which was not to make such

a single woman asserted her right to obtain her own living.

Br. BURL, FIGH next rose to speak and said that he was a recent convert to the equal rights momement. He had not had a very pronounced or hostile opposition to it. He was a convert of the president of that meeting (Mrs. Burleign.) He had come to see that it was a degradation of man as well as woman to deprive woman of her rights. This and other cognate truisms of the equal rights movement were illustrated by Mr. Rarietin at some length.

Mrs. Raydalls then gave, with considerable elections are field, several poetical selections, among which were "the Creeds of Bells." With a beautifully, clear, melodious voice each bell was rang in its own sectarian tone, and concluded with the expense, lively, passionate call to salvation sounded by "the Methodist bell." The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned."

Eurglary in Grand Street-Seven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Silks Stolen. Sometime between the hours of half-past seven P. M. on Thursday night and seven A. M. Friday morning burgiars worked into the store of S. Haas, No. 447 Grand street, and stole 2700 worth of silks. They first lorged a way, into the cellar by wrenching open the door, and then deliberately set to work to cut through the fisor to the store above. Their efforts were highly successful, and they got away without detection.

Highway Robbery.

On Sunday night John Barsh, of 168th street, near Faird avenue, was found at the corner of New Chambers and Church streets suffering from wounds indicted by an unknown man, who knocked him

A Three Bundred Dollar Burglary on Canal

One evening last week burgiars entered the store of David Venten, No. 407 Canal street, and stoje \$800 worth of property.

THE ASTORIA HOMICIDE.

lay morning the third hearing in the cas Astoria, charged with the malicious shooting and hilling of John Myers, Jr., was continued in House-man's hotel, Jamaica, before Justice Snedeker. Previous to opening the case an attachment was lasted for officer Long, of Astoria, for contempt of

ourt. The case then proceeded.

Dr. Taylor being sworn, deposed—I am a practising physician in the village of Astoria; I attended Myers in his illness; he was sufering from a gunin taking away the bone (the ball and bone were placed in evidence); I believe, bone were placed in evidence; from experience, that death resulted from contracted diseases such as sceptisemia and blood polaoning; I was called in attendance two days after the shooting; I never saw him when he was in a condition to endure amputation.

to allow the leg to be amputated; Dr. Byer told me

Joseph Gentzohe, sworn, deposed-I reside in Astoria; I was at work for Mr. Myers when his son was shot; Mr. Chambers shot him; I was present when the shot was fired; Mr. Chambers was walk-ing through his yard with a rifle in his hand; be

fired a shot and the young man felt.

Cross-examined—There were five perso when the boy was shot; Mr. Myers and son and my was not working on the windup; the bucket was in the weil; the windup turned toward Mr. Whitney's

the well; the windup turned toward Mr. Whitney's house, which was nearer than Chambers'; after the boy was shot Mr. Myers asked Mr. Chambers' why he snot his boy; Mr. Chambers laughed and walked off; I am no relation to Myers; I never spoke to any one about the case.

Magdalana Benta, sworn, deposed—I reside in Astoria; I knew John Myers, Jr.; I cannot tell how often I was there; he had all the care and attention that was necessary; when present I followed the instructions of the doctors.

Cross-examined—I did not touch the wound; I never attended persons suffering from gunchot wounds; his sister was the chief nurse; I don't know that the potions prescribed were those administered.

know that the potions prescribed the feet setted and the descree opened. The first witness called was Dr. Denier, who deposed:—I have been a physician fourteen years; I had six years army practice in gunshot wounds as a surgeon; I was called September 28; Mr. Myers, senior, called upon me; I afterwards learned that Doctors Hyer and Taylor were in attendance; I examined the wound and found it rather rough; the orifice was very constant, the ball shown me would make such an or

wound; it was caused by a richoches bail; any substance will make a bail rebound; Dr. Krackowizer is a gentleman of great emirence.

Cross-examined—If the cartridge had contained least than the regular United States allowance of powder it would not have produced such a wound; i could not find the bail owing to the precariousness of the boy, he not being able to stand proting; after having having made the examination I came to the conclusion that it was not a direct shot; the wound was upward and inward; I have studied ordnance so far as my profession is concerned.

Thomas Iowdell, sworn, deposed—I remember when young Myers was shot; I was working for Mr. Chambers; I was in the yard when the shot was freed; Mr. chambers asked me if I caught the chicken; he said he would shoot it; he came out of the noise with a ride in his hand; the chicken was on the wask; the chicken was facing the street, and Myers was belief the chicken was finding the street, and Myers was beined it; I told Mr. Chambers to fire, and he did; the chicken was nine yards from him; the bail would have some unto the words.

from where the chicken was; the hole was a fresh one; I was home during the day; I heard no other shots freed.

Cross-examined—I have worked for Mr. Chambers three months; I was in his employ one week when the shooting cocurred; I am coachiman; the hole in the fence was not in a direct line with the well; I never knew Mr. Chambers to fire a shot from the upper windows in his house; I never saw him shoot at anything before or since; Mr. Chambers was sbout two feet higher than the chicken; I was not at the well when the shooting took place.

John F. Whitney sworn, deposed:—I reside adjoining to Chambers'; I rememore of a boy being wounded on my premises; wenn't heard the man was snot I went out and saw the boy lying upon the platform. Myers, St., was standing near the boy; Myers seemed to be ignorant as to who fired the shot; I came to the conclusion that it was impossible for any one to be seen standing in Chambers' yard from my premises. Mrs. Whitney was also examined, and testified that she neard the shot and a groan; I again heard him groan, and saw him sir; I wondered that there was no attenpaid to him; they were pulling dirt from the well; Mr. Myers had a conversation with Mr. Chambers had shot his boy. Mr. Chambers he said he had fred at a chicken and showed Myers the hole in the fence; they were turning the windlass in the direction of the house.

Several other withesses were examined, their testimony being brief and corroborative.

Mr. Chambers was then placed on the stand in his own defence and estified under oath as follows:—I lett home at eight o'clock on the merring of the 24th of Santenber; I required by the granter and the same of Santenber; I required by the granter and the same of the same of Santenber; I required by the granter and the same of Santenber; I required by the granter and the same of the same of Santenber; I required by the granter

mony being brief and corroborative.

Mr. Chambers was then placed on the stand in his own defence and testified under oath as follows:—I set home at eight o'clock on the morning of the 24sh of September: I returned by the quarter-past three beat in the afternoon; I was not at home duting the day; I asked my man if he had caught the chickens; he said he could not; I said I would shoot them, and went in and got the rine; my man placed the chicken in such a position as to do no narm; the first shot did not kill the chicken and I placed a second cartitige in the rife; I heard a noise in Mr. Whitney's yard; Mr. Whitney came to the fence and said that a man had been shot; I jumped over the fence and saw a man lying on the ground; I saw Mr. Myers, but did not know him; he asked me why I shot his boy; I explained to him about the chicken, and with others found the hole in the fence; I told him I would send my carriage and take him home, and send my physician to attend him; this was declined; Myers and he would go for a constable; In an hour thereafter he arrived on my premises with officer Lang; I went out on the plazza with my brother; the officer said he had a warrant for the arrest of a man named Scannell; my brother said he knew no such man; Mr. Myers and I was not the man; I told Lang that I fired the shot; he said as I had admitted the would arrest me; I had no consersation across the fence with Myers or his man; I have been in this country nine years; I lived in Brooklyn for a period of time; I have lived in Astoria three years. Counsel for the respective parties were very brief in summing up, after which the Judge reviewed the case and discharged Mr. Chambers on the ground of excusable homicule. The parents of the deceased are about to commence an action in the Supreme Court of Queen's county for \$345,000 damages. The defendants having galined their case, will now cause the arrest of the Myers party on a charge of perjury.

UNION BOME AND SCHOOL.

Its Origin, Growth and Success—More Applicants for Admission Than There is Room For—Aid Wanted.

The Union Home and School in this city was the first institution of its kind established in the country. It was founded to take care of the orphans of soldiers and sailors serving in the late war for the preservation of the Union. It was established May 22, 1861. During the eight years it has existed it has provided for 2,700 children, and has at present over 200 children. The funds for the support of the institution are raised by the efforts of the lady mancomparatively with other institutions, little aid from the city or State. The demands upon the institution have been incessant, and always greater than it could supply. There are now no less than 200 applications for admission upon its books, which cannot be compiled with, simply from the want of sumicient pecuniary means. A madison at 151st street, formerly occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum has been purchased for and is now the seat of the matisuson, although at present the children are occupying a building in 182s street, near Harlem Bridge, while the building in 182s street, near Harlem Bridge, while the building in 182s street is being enlarged to enable the managers to take charge of a greater number of orphans. The additions to the building will cost from 220,000 to \$25,000. The institution is admirably managed, owing to the constant personal supervision of the lady managers. Among the officers are first Admiral Farragui, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. John Brady, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. General McDowell, Mrs. General Hiller, Mrs. Gen

e, these little ones should not be forgotten; and only these, but those who are destitute and norms for admission. The hands of these noble as, who have for eight years labored to uphold institution should be strengthened. These han children are a sacred trust left by their ng fathers to the care of the natios. Clergymen of cying tathers to the care of the masses. Clergymen of all denominations are permitted to what the institu-tion, and visitors are also allowed free access at any hour during the day. Donations will be thankfully received by Mrs. C. P. Daly, 85 Clinton place; Mrs. Admiral Farragut, 113 East Thirty-mixts street; Mrs. J. R. Braif, 51 West Thirty-third street, and by Mrs. James Gillies, 51 West Forty-second street.

LITERATURE.

The Hollday Books.

EPISODES OF FICTION: OR, CHOICE STORIES PROB THE GREAT NOVELISTS. New York: Virtue & Yorston. This handsome volume will stand high on the list of holiday books. Its binding of white, with green and gold, presents a very elegant and dainly exterior. The printing is admirably executed on superfine colored paper, thus making the mechanism superfine colored paper, thus making the mechanical parts of the book equal to anything that has appeared this season. The contents comprise biographical sketches of noted suthors, with extracts from their writings, including De Fos, Richardson, Frieding, Smollett, Walpole, Goldsmith, Hock and others. Much judgment and good daste has been displayed in the selections and in their arrangement. The filustrations are numerous and excellent, the engravings of them being executed by some of our ablest artists.

We have here fourteen Scripture sketches, begin ning with the destruction of the Cities of the Plain (Sedom and Gomorrah), and ending with the story of Queen Esther's saving Mordecar and the Jewish these sketches, which are interesting enough, are written in the usual style of Mr. Abbott—a style, by the way, that distinguishes the writings of all the Abbotta. But, leaving that consideration alone, this volume is not unworthy to take its place with the other holiday books. It is handsomely printed and bound, and admirably illustrated with designs by Dore, belaroche, Durham and Parsons.

THE ROUND TABLE. By William Hazlitt. New York: Scribner, Wilford & Co. The essays of Hazilit deserve to be more widely and generally read than they are. They are full of

Down the Rhink; or, Young America in Ger-many. A Story of Travel and Adventure. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard. This is the sixth and last volume of the first series of "Young America Abroad," and we have no the youthful reader as the volumes that have gone before it. The conclusion of the history of the United States Naval Academy squadron on its first sion of the students and their friends into Germany and down the Raine. The recognaphical appearance of the country is described and the most interesting features of the places visited voyage to Europe is given. This includes an excurreferred to. As a Christians present for boys this book deserves a large circulation.

PCCK. His Visissitudes, Adventures, Observations, Conclusions, Friendships and Philosophies. Related by himself and edited by Onlia. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is one of the few works of fiction recently published that we can unreservedly praise. It is the youthful reader as the volumes that have gone

iblished that we can unreservedly praise. It is most painfully interesting, the story being one of those that describe innovations upon the customs of sionate love and implacable hate, it might appear an exaggeration of resity; and yet there are many Still the latter is a splendid conception, a warm, living character, and her love, though ideal to ex-cess, is one that thrills the reader with its intensity. ing a more than ordinary sympathy for it. Even the outwardly cold and heartless lover and sometime husband, becomes utterly insignificant aside of the noble woman that loved him with the whidest of passions. There is something so self-sacrificing about her, something so more than human, something so abbline in the excess of her love and in its purity, that, while we admit that probability demands her death and society backs the demand, we feel as it an outrage is perpetrated upon the fair young creature to cut her off the world in the supreme moment of her life, sud that, too, at an hour when a vile woram, who cannot appreciate a pure affection, has turned her happiness to misery. We repeat that this is a great work. It is a work of art in wanch us numan passons and virtues are painted in. It may be exaggerated colors, but which are none the less to be recognized as sain to nature.

Pictures and Painters. A Selection of Gems of Modern Art Engraved in Line by Emineut Artists. With Descriptive Text. By T. Addison Richards. New York: Virtue & Yorston.

prise accenty full page plates engraved on steel by artists of established reputation after the most celebrated works by such men as Landseer, Dorè, Leslie, Leip, Websier and other distinguished painters of the English, French and Beigian schools. The descriptive text is the work of T. Addison Richards, and can consequently be relied upon for its tidelity to the subject. Whether considered for the spiendid engravings or the superb paper, printing and binding of the work, the massive volume before us must be regarded as one of the linest books of the kind published here.

NANNY'S CHRISTMAS. A Story for Children. Phila-delphia: Claxton, Remsea & Haffeldager. This is a child's story which we can recommend as being well and entertainingly written. The scene, the title indicates, is laid in Christmas and a bevi of charming children take part in the festivities atof charming children take part in the festivities attendant upon the holidays. The author enters with zest upon the subject and makes the little ones prattle their thoughts and fancies, and demonstrate their delight with the good things they obtain in a very agreeable manner.

This BOY PARMERS OF ELM ISLAND. By the Rev. Edijah Kellogg. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Mr. Kellogg's "Elm Island Stories," of which this is the last out, have deservedly won no small reputation among the class of reaches.

tion among the class of readers for which they are written. The morals these stories inculcate are exwritten. The morals these stories inculcate are excellent. Their tone is very pure and trustworthy. In the present volume many of the scenes described are drawn with a bold hand, and are graphic and striking enough to interest "children of a larger growth" than the boys and girls for whom the book is written.

GREAT MEN OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. From the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Present Time.

By David Pryde, M. A. New York: Virtue & Yorston.

The author of this book thinks that it is not possible to learn European history accurately because of the vast number and length of the works on the subject. He has, therefore, written this work to subject. He has, therefore, written this work to supply a want long felt—something that will give all the important events in few words. Certainly he is as perspicuous as the most devoted advocate of brevity can require. The volume is small, but contains all of importance that transpired in Europe "from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time." For boys especially we recommend the book. It is handsomely printed on excellent paper, and the crimison and gold binding is quite attractive.

and the crimson and gold binding is quite attractive. PLANTING THE WILDERNESS; On, THE PIONERS BOYS. A Story of Frontier Life. By James D. McCabe, Jr. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
THE CABIN ON THE PRAIRIES. By Rev. C. H. Pearson. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Both these stories belong to what is known as "the Frontier Series," which have been appearing at intervals for some time past. They are intended for grown boys and girls, who will be delighted with the literary treat in store for them in these books. "Planting the Wilderses." books. "Planting the Wilderness" is the best of the two, the author writing in an easier and more agreetwo, the author writing in an easier and more agreeable style than the author of "The Cabin on the Prairies." Nevertheless the last named work is not without decided merit, and will be read with interest. Of course both works are full of exciting inclents; fights with Indians and all the wild adventure of life in the far West are included in the stories, which also breathe quite a Christian tone. It mittgates the seriousness of the act when one tomanawas an Indian in ja pious manner, and with a devout prayer on one's lips. Seriously, though, these are good books.

Stories of Scrool, Lips. By Ascet B. Hone New

good books. Stories of School Life. By Ascot R. Hope. New York: Virtue & Yorston. We do not think there are many works so well We do not think there are many works so well adapted to boys as this. The author possesses the not common faculty of saying sensible things to the young in a clever, entertaining style. In the "Stories of School Life," which comprise the contents of the volume before us, he has been singularly successful in writing just what is most pleasant and most peneficial to the minds of boys, and to the parents of these we recommend the book.

Among the holiday books obtainable from Virtue Among the soliday books obtainable from Virtue & Yorston "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Ses" is one of the best and most presentable as a guit. Aside from its fine description of places and scenery (the literary part being some of the best writing of Mr. Lossing) the splendid illustrations and excellent mechanical execution recommend themselves to all desiring a really attractive work. THE BOMBAY HOOK TRAGEDY.

"PLL GET RID OF YE YET.

Fourth Day's Proceedings in the Dickey Trial at Hackensack, N. J .- Continuation of the Daughter's Testimony-How the Murdered Woman was Threatened and Narrowly Escaped Drowning -What a Workman Saw Her Hus-

The trial of John Dickey for the morder of his wife, Mary Ann Dickey, at Bombay Hook, N. J., the morning of November 2 last, was resumed in the Bergen Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Hackensack, yesterday morning, Judge Bedie presiding. Again the little court room was thronged to suffocation, and the greatest interest manifested in the examination of the prisoner's daughter, Margaret. But few criminal trials ever presented a scene similar to that—a daughter clearly, composedly and modestly, in her garb of mourning, indicative of a mother's oas, testifying against the father, whom she asseverates brutally and foully murdered her. ates brutally and foully murdered her.

band Do.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARGARET JANK DICKEY

Pid not see Mooney's face when he went out of our apartments; he had a teacup in his hand, nothing eise; not a plate; remained at the head of the stairs until mother went out with the bread and meat and down stairs:" he said nothing else; did not hear him other went down; he moved rapidly; did not went down until the first shot was fired when that was heard did not hear any scream; did not hear anything fall; brother and sister did not then awake; got up then immediately and ran down stairs; did not put on anything; there was a light in the living rooms; noticed it in pessing; that door and the outside door were wide open; ran to the men's room; did not meet anybody on the stoop or in the hall; saw Colqubun and father at the same time when I looked in the men's apart-ment; heard no other shot from the time of the first report to this; first saw Colqubun three feet off and father five feet off; got into the room after Colqureport to this; first saw Colquium three feet off and father five feet off; got into the room after Colquium had fallen before father turned; mother was inside of the pantry door, which was wide open; she was standing towards the east side; father was nearer to her than witness was at that time; he had a pistol at his side or in his hand and then drew it out and pointed it at her; he had at that time moved over from the place i first saw him to the front of the pantry door; I think ne had moved about three feet from was relied to the front of the pantry door; I think ne had moved about three feet from was relied to the front of the pantry door; I think ne had moved about three feet from was whether mother led before or after father's firing; she fell backward, with her knees drawn up; could not see mother just the instant of the report for the smoke; think she fell before the smoke; from the time I saw Colquium until the moment mother led it was short; was frightened, but did not faint; have seen father's pistol before, and although do not recollect how inany years he has had it, think it is live years; father was in the room when witness first spoke to her mother; homey was not in the room at all during this time father staid in the room at all during this time father staid in the room at all during this time father was not in the room at all during the sime father was going cross the river afterward told "him to send a doctor;" in the conversation between Kane and father in the room where mother was lying the former said, "it was a sad affair;" when father went for Mr. Kelly he was gone about half an hour or an hour; when 'would send a doctor from 'ronkers;" saw Mooney next after taking the cup of water on Tuesday night; could not teil toward what part of my mother's lody father polined the pistol; her lightgown and chemise were oursed with her; had next her skin a red chemise, because she suffered from the read of the petition.

and ocen our saming with one frank Roach to Hastings, that father, after their recurn, when they were on the plazza, came up and told mother "to go into the house;" sile answered "she wound," and as she was going into the door us took her by the shoulders and pushed her in and struck her inside and "punched" her with his list; have heard father make threats to mother, as on one occaand pushed her in and struck her inside and "punched" her with his fist; have heard father make threats to mother, as on one occasion at home during this year in early "Ill get rid of ye ye;" no one eise was there; think that it was one night when he came from Yonkers; they had some angry words; think mother answered, "I know you would get rid of me if you could;" this was in the month of May this year; remember other trouble in a boat; mother was going down to a dressmaker, but did not; she took the boat from the factory dock, and father had been over to Rooney's quarry, and, supposing he saw her get in, ran down to the dock and got into another boat, and rowed up to her; could not then see her, but heard her scream; Roach and Quigley, who were up to the house with whices, went down, and found Mrs. Dickey in the river; Roach ran into the water where she was, followed by Quigley, when lather went up to her with his own boat, and Roach and Quigley by the rime is; did not see how she got into the water; after she got out and on the dock, mother said "if was mean;" this was about a month after the first boating dimonly; have known father to strike mother swertal times; when mother was taken from the river she was wet; her head was wet.

Margaret then took her seas, and the audience seemed to experience a great relief, leaning took in their piaces wiping their foreheads and uttering a subdued on!

their places wiping their foreneads and uttering a subdued on?

MICHASI QUIGLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Have known prisoner seven or eight years; worked for him last year from the 11th of April to site 4th of August in McNeill's factory, at Bombay Hook; remembers seeing Aris Dickey in the water referred to by Margaret, her daughter; the depth of the water was about four feet; was building a wait with Frank Rosei; both of us worked in the factory together; no one else was there; Mrs. Dickey had a parcel utder her sims, and, taking oars from the dock, got into a boas when Dickey was coming down from the quarry, and when near his house he started and ran towards the dock, got two other oars and followed her; when he came up to her he caught her by the shoulder and pulked her into the water from the boat, when Roseh and witness ran down to the yater and jumped in, wated out, and Dickey had hold of his wife by her dress in the back; her body and face above her pead was under the water; they got her at ast on the dock, and after resting herself she went home; Dickey said he wished "he had her further out in the had her further out in the water for Mrs. Dickey; prisoner gave no reason for this work or what he had said; boarded at hombay Hook; saw Mooney the night of the murder; he came to our bouse and stayed part of the night, after going out and returning.

In the cross-examination of this witness it was established that when Mrs. Dickey was got out of the water she was very feeble, and it was some time enter the water she was very feeble, and it was some time enter the water she was very feeble, and it was some time enter the water she was very feeble, and it was some time enter the case of the water she was very feeble, and it was some time MICHAEL QUIGLET'S EVIDENCE.

In the cross-examination of this witness it was established that when Mrs. Dickey was got out of the water she was very feeble, and it was some time before she could wak. Dickey had two guns; have seen them down at the factory and at his house. Up to five o'clock last evening the defence tried to shake Quigley's testimony, but they failed. It created considerable excitoment.

Roundsman Austin, of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Yonkers, detailed the manner of Dickey's arrest on the Hudson river, opposite Glency's could upon searching him, thirty-five dollars and two keys.

Sentence of David D. Eckerson, Jr., for the Murder of Peter Stokum-"Twenty Years in the State Prison at Hard Labor."

At the afternoon session of the Bergen county Oyer and Terminer Court, now in session at Hacken-sack, N. J., David D. Eckerson, Jr., convicted last Thursday morning of murder in the second degree in killing Peter Stokum at Pascack, N. J., was sentenced by Judge Radie.
The prisoner was brought into sours as two

doubts, which has be treated it case; for Stokum was treated in case; for stokum was treated i a kind Providence you have been saved from the gallows. The law in such cases provides that the punishment shall not be less than five years nor more than Iwenty years in the State Prison at hard labor. The Court would be doing an injustice to its conscience and an injustice to the community if it should prescribe less than the full term allowed. The sentence therefore is, Eckerson, that you be counned in the State Prison at hard labor for twenty years and the costs of the prosecution are paid.

Eckerson was then removed by the Sheriff; but he stood the ordeat of the strang gaze of a crowded room with great nonchalence.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCOOOL ASSOCIATION.

Address by Key. Dr. Carter on the Dutler

was held last evening in the Sunday school room of Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twen-ty-first street. The feature of the exercises was an ty-interect. The feature of the exercises was an essay by the Rev. B. Carter, D. D., on "The Duties and Responsibilities of Sunday School Teachers." The essayist said there were some things easier said than done; but there was a converse to this, that some things were easier done than said. He supposed this latter would apply to the bearing of his subject that evening. The Sunday school teacher should, first of all, devoutly and constantly supplicate the Throne of Grace for wisdom in his or her work. If Sunday out Sunday school teachers promisecously. The way of doing things might only, after all, be throwing freerands into the Church. The duty here, then, was to quality themselves. Let their reading be as nearly as possible such as would have a direct bearing on the subject they had at heart. But, after all, there was no aid in the work so good as the study of the Bible. Let them read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the pure Word. There were a great many persons who, though well educated themselves, had no faculty for conveying their ideas to others. He did not like to see the superintendent standing at his desk, with the Bible open before him, reading and discussing a heavy subject to the children and practising incipient oratory. No, the Sunday school was for class reaching and the church for religious mistraction from the Bible. Want of success was mainly owing to want of punctuality in attendance on the Sunday school. The Sunday school teacher should never send a substitute.

At the constitution of the essayist's remarks a discussion arcse on "the best means of making "unday schools interesting to scholars," after which the proceedings terminated.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Monthly Meeting of the New York Association Last Evening.

The New York Association of Sunday School Teachers held their regular monthly meeting last vening at the Presbyterian church corner of

Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

Several addresses were made by persons connected with the various Sunday schools, during which it was stated that since the last meeting the members of the schools had increased and the prosperity of the association as a body had in nowise diminished. The Rev. J. T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brookivo, delivered an address on "the method of mental improvement the cest adapted to increase the usefulness of Sabbath school teachers of limited time and resources." The speaker threw out many excellent suggestations, and advocated object teaching as a very good way of impressing upon the minds of the young scholars the lessons of Scripture and catechian, but he warned his audience against so coinning their instructions to the more object that the actual benefit of the illustration would be lost to the persons that were sought to be taught. He believed that teachers should not come into the schoolroom and endeavors so teach children without having previously well learned the lessons themselves. They should first choose a certain lesson, and then during the week think over it until they had thoroughly maxiered the subject. Then, and not until then, should they consider themselves qualified to impart knowledge to others.

Rev. Thomas Hastrings, b. D., then followed with an address on the value of Christian labor, after which a hymn was sung and the association adjourned.

INTERVAL REVENUE RETURNS.

transportation fell off attendance upon places of RAILEOADS.

Second Avenue Railroad	\$44,143
Third Avenue Rairoad	114,820
Sixth Avenue Raliroad	56,908
Seventh Avenue Railroad	54.484
Eighth Avenue Railroad	63,885
Ninch Avenue Railroad	9.271
Central Park, North and East River Rathroad	45,380
Grand and Forty-second Street Railroad	32,326
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Hallread	24.359
Erie Railroad	363,394
New York and Harlem Ratiroad	86,420
New York and New Haven Railroad	154.228
Hudson River Ranroad	216.806
Avenue C Railroad	6.154
Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad	57.814
bry bock and base broadway hamond	01,019
Total\$	non muc
Total\$	1,000,004
Manhattanville Stage Company	\$606
Fifth Avenue Stage Company	20,020
Madison Avenue Stage Company	18,037
Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue	22,701 3,160
Broadway and Second Street	
Dodds' Express	8,150
Broadway and Eighth Street	6.250
Broadway, Fourth Avenue and South Ferry.	14,409
	-
Total	
	\$94,217
AMUSEMENTS.	
Grand Opera House	\$17,385
Grand Opera House	
Grand Opera House	\$17,385
Grand Opera House	\$17,385
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's.	\$17,385 34,488 28,204
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 35,814 22,749
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous).	\$17,385 34,488 26,294 33,814 22,749 18,928
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 35,814 22,746 18,929 14,000
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museum. New York Circus.	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 35,814 22,746 18,929 14,000 18,225
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wailack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museous. New York Circus. Theatre Comique.	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 35,814 22,749 18,928 14,000 18,225 11,648
Grand Opera House. Wallack's Booth's Booth's Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museous. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 35,814 22,749 18,928 14,000 18,225 11,648 88,450
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammanap. Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor.	\$17,385 34,488 26,394 33,814 22,746 18,926 14,090 18,225 11,648 8,450 8,258
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museous. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre.	\$17,385 34,488 28,204 33,814 22,740 18,928 14,000 18,225 11,648 88,450 8,258 10,273
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre.	\$17,385 34,488 26,204 33,814 22,749 18,928 14,000 18,225 11,648 88,450 8,258 10,273 11,462
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympio. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museoun. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Bladt.	\$17,585 34,488 26,204 33,814 22,749 18,928 14,000 18,225 11,648 88,450 8,258 10,273 11,462 10,973
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Muscoun. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Miblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels.	\$17,384 34,488 26,394 33,814 32,740 18,929 14,000 18,258 11,462 10,973 11,462 10,973 8,060
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wailack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels.	\$17,885 84,488 26,204 35,814 22,744 18,929 14,900 18,225 11,948 88,450 8,258 10,273 11,462 10,973 8,050 14,400
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wailack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels.	\$17,384 34,488 26,394 33,814 32,740 18,929 14,000 18,258 11,462 10,973 11,462 10,973 8,060
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wailack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany. Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Bryth Avenue theatre.	\$17,885 34,488 20,204 33,814 22,744 18,928 11,648 88,258 10,273 11,462 10,973 8,056 14,900 11,607
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Fifth Avenue theatre. Total.	\$17,885 34,488 20,204 33,814 22,744 18,928 11,648 88,258 10,273 11,462 10,973 8,056 14,900 11,607
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor French theatre. Bowery. San Francisco Ministrels. Bryant's Ministrels. Bryant's Ministrels. GAS COMPANIES.	\$17,885 28,204 33,814 22,744 18,929 14,900 18,225 11,482 88,450 8,258 10,973 8,956 11,462 11,697 \$3,000 11,697
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor French theatre. Bowery. San Francisco Ministrels. Bryant's Ministrels. Bryant's Ministrels. GAS COMPANIES.	\$17,885 28,204 33,814 22,744 18,929 14,900 18,225 11,482 88,450 8,258 10,973 8,956 11,462 11,697 \$3,000 11,697
ANUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Muscoun. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Fifth Avenue theatre. GAS COMPANIES. Cu Metropolitan. GAS COMPANIES.	\$17,885 24,488 26,304 33,814 22,744 18,225 11,648 88,450 10,277 11,462 10,973 8,056 11,697 \$307,994
Grand Opera House. Wallack's. Olympic. Booth's. Academy (miscellaneous). Tammany Wood's Museum. New York Circus. Theatre Comique. Niblo's. Tony Pastor. French theatre. Stadt. Bowery. San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels. Frith Avenue theatre. Total. GAS COMPANIES.	\$17,885 84,488 20,204 34,814 15,225 14,000 18,225 11,488 85,440 8,255 10,273 8,055 14,462 11,462 14,627 14,

Three places of amusement, although having open doors, have failed to make returns according to law for several months, and another failed last month. There is not a velocipede hall yet on the list, and a prominent dance house that charges an admission lee has never made any returns as a place of amusement.

181,977,085

THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL PROPERTY. A Card from the Son of the Late John La

The HERALD of last Thursday contains a notice upon the improvements made on this property by

upon the improvements made on this property by
the present energetic owner of the largest part of M.
To serve as an introduction an old story is revived,
that my father, the fite John La Farge, its former
owner, was agent for King Louis Philippe, which
story is harmless enough by itself; but your notice
would seem to imply that my father's conduct was
not consistent with his duty as a faithful agent. In
answer to this I would state that my father was
never the agent of Louis Philippe, never had any
bosiness or other transactions with him, directly of
indirectly, and that the property belonged to my
father and to him slone. I will add that these facts,
as well as the sources from which my lather derived
his property, are well known to those who held intimate relations with him.

New York, Dec. 20, 1806

THE LOTTERY WAR.

REORGANIZING THE FORCES.

The Hearing Before the Curts Postponed to Next Month-What John Morrissey Says-He Prefers an Amienble Arrangement.

As the lettery fight between Hon, John Morrissey and Mr. Benjamin Wood, in the Supreme Court, has been suspended until the 3d of January, the opposing parties are rather quiet, but none the leas-busy. As the case stands now, Morrissey has completely outflanked Wood, and has practi-cally accomplished, for the present, all that can be desired. In the capacity of receiver he has sold nearly the entire lottery concern to Simmons and received the cash, which is to be distributed. among the shareholders of the company. Twentyproperty, and the other property, consisting of a printing establishment in Delaware, remains, acrding to Judge Barnard's order, in Morrissey's

cerned in this business, there is likely to be a full exposure of the operations of the entire lottery conexposure of the operations of the entire lottery con-cern, and it is to be hoped an awakening of the defuded people who patronize it to a knowledge of their folly. There is no methou of gambling so-remunerative to its managers as the lot-tery business, not only because of the immense percentage in their favor even if the drawings be conducted honestly, but for the well known reason that every prize is controlled by the secret conclave which announces it. If there was any farmess at all in the management of the concern the exgerness of people to speculate it.

might be excusable; but when the cumming of the
managers is combined with the antivorable
auspices of chance it seems works than
folly for any man to spend his money
for tickets, and yet investigation reveals the
fact that thousands are daily pouring their scant,
earnings into this gigantic massivers, and that while now and then a tempting prize is advertized as having been drawn, the lottery managers are counting their receipts by militions of dollars. The whole business is lifegal in this State, and the familiar adars, "When thieves fall out honest mengot their dues," may live an illustration in the progress of the suits now bendung.

gross of the suits now pending.

MORHESEY'S STATEMENTS

are to the effect that he has had no part in the concern for two years; that he is on the best of terms with Wood and all tse other managers, and that he is simply endeavoring to execute an order of the Supreme Court without fear or favor, as becomes a patrocke citzen. These points are best expressed in the following report of an interview between a Herald reporter and Mr. Morrissey on the subject:—

comes a patroolo citizen. These points are best expressed in the following report of an interview between a Herald reporter and Mr. Mornissey on the subject:

REFORTER—How are you progressing. Mr. Mornissey, with the lottery war?

Mr. Mourissey—On! very well. I have carried out nearly all my orders, and suppose that the affair is about settled. There may be some integration yea; but I don't thank the present condition of things will be materially changed.

REFORTER—What is the history of this difficulty of the materially changed.

REFORTER—What is the history of this difficulty of the materially changed.

REFORTER—What is the history of this difficulty of the materially changed.

REFORTER—What is the history of this difficulty of the materially changed.

REFORTER—What is the history of this difficulty of the material o

REPORTER—will that cover the concern's indecedeness to you?

Mr. Morrissey—Gh, yes, There is only \$18,600 coming to me, and that is not yet due. All my claims that have become due are paid. I have gos no interest in the fight at all. I suppose the balance coming to me would have been paid all right, any-

how.

REPORTER—Then you are a sort of outsider in this fight, except so har as your edicial position as receiver is concerned?

Mr. Morkissyr—Entirely. It makes no difference to me how the thing is settled. I presume my claim will be paid in any event, and I am indifferent to the result so far as the present contestants are concerned. I have got nothing to do with the lottery management, and have simply carried out the order of the Sunreme Court. tery management, and mayour tery management, and mayour order of the Supreme Court, REPORTER—How do you and Mr. Wood stand on REPORTER—How do you and Mr. Wood stand on REPORTER—How do you and Mr. Wood stand on Reporter REPORTER—How do you and Mr. Wood stand on this question?

Air. Monasser—Oh, there is nothing between us.

Mr. Morrissay.—Oh, there is nothing between us. I have got nothing against him, and I don't suppose he has against me. In your report of the arastr don't convey any idea that I am fighting Wood. On the contrary, we are friendly enough, and I have no feeling against any one in the transaction. I am entirely out of the concern, have had nothing to do with its management for two years have no unsettled claims against it, and am periodity disinterested.

Reprostrate—What do you think of Mr. Wood's attack upon Judge Barnard?

Mr. Morrissay—Well, Pm sorry that such arow in kicked up, but I suppose Judge Barnard can take care of hinself. I don't know exactly what Mr. Wood means by his insimunions, but I presume the army will be estitled all right before long. It comes up in court on the 3d of January, and will prouable be disposed of high.

MO HER COUNTRIES.

Lecture by Rev. John Hall, D. D. Last evening the Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered Westminster Presbyterian church, West Twenty. colonization of this country, and defended the Puritans of New England warmly. It was comcolonization of this country, and defended the Puritans of New England warmly. It was common to regard the Puritans as a people withmost refinement, coarse and uneducated, while, on the other hand, the Cavaliers were usually painted as polished and gentiemanly. This the speaker regarded as a mistake, the Cavaliers being often but uneducated gallant, while if Boston possessed any elements of elegance and beauty they were owing to the influence of Puritan character. There was a striking parallel between the history of England and America. On the 23d of June, 1755, Clive made the first blow for British supremacy in India. Then England had but a little strip of country on that Continent, but driven by necessity, repeated blows have since given her the whole of that inpuense region, now under English rule. So America made a negro importation at a time when the country occupied was so marrow a strip along the coast that the name of the nearest chain of mountains (Alleghany was proposed for it. Perbaps there is much in the history of this country and of india that both America and Eng and would wish to have lorgotten. When the Sepoy was broke out many thought it would end Sritish rule in the East; but those who knew the stubbornness and power of English character summised that, though the struggle might be fearful, the Anglo-Saxon would triumph. So when America entered upon her civil war, and many thought the disruption of the Union huminent, the major portion of the English peoplestil, half enough faith in the Anglo-American character to believe we should weather the storm. The speaker referred to the faiture of Portuguess and French attempts at colonization, and contrasted them with the successes of English speaker referred to the faiture of Portuguess and French attempts at colonization, and contrasted them with the successes of English speaker and Australia.

The most remarkable contrast was formed by the histories of Algeria and Australia.

The most remarkable contrast was formed by the histories of Algeria and A

was owing in no slight degree to the provisience of Protestanian.

After alluding to the Catholic element in the South and the Puritan elements of New England, separated and kept from quarreting by the contented and pacific Dutchmed of Pennayivania and New York, he alluded to the number of languages which had given place to the English. In the Swiss Parliament the delegates from the various cantons speak in the German, French and Italian languages, requiring the aid of interpreters to make themselves understood by the House, while in our country, where there are communities speaking so many languages, French, Italian, German, Irish, Dutch and all the Scandinavian dislects (Miwankes, for instance, being largerly Norwegian in population) no attempt had been made to introduce interpreters into Congress, and even no Irish schoiar hady selected the common like services necessary to the Common Council of New York.